

THE NEWPORT MERCURY.

TUESDAY, JUNE 4, 1793.

[N^o 1625]

NEWPORT: (Rhode-Island) Published by HENRY BARBER, near the State-House.

For the NEWPORT MERCURY.

REFLECTIONS on the FRENCH REVOLUTION.

N^o V.

Vel sacra regnet justitia, vel ruat cælum.

FROM numerous publications, which daily appear in every part of the United States, we must rationally conclude, that it is not only the expectation, but the wish of a considerable body of American citizens, that counter-revolution may take place in the French Nation. That an American should be deceived with the possibility of such an event, is not to be wondered at; as that he should entertain a wish for its accomplishment. But it is a melancholy and alarming truth, that such a degeneracy of principle does exist. Whatever may be the cause of this mysterious delusion, we ought to apply ourselves seriously to eradicate the evil, and destroy the aristocratic canker, on its first appearance.

The proceedings of the National Convention, in the condemnation and execution of the late King, have supplied the American aristocrats with a copious reinforcement of abuse against that illustrious body; and their characters and measures have been scanned, with the most ungenerous precision, by every grade of genius, from the philosophic Legislator to the puny scribbler of a venal Gazette. The quibbles and fictions of Law, have been employed to invalidate their authority: The anathemas of expiring fanaticism have been fulminated against their pretended atheism; and the productions of poetic Genius have been distorted to the support of Tyranny, most incompatible with the promotion of true science and refined literature. But still the patriot nation holds on its course unchanged and undismayed, in the War of Nature: the storms of Regal Ambition; derive new energies from opposition: new glories from defeat! Some new perfection is daily added to the moral system; and, in all the convulsions of a most unexampled conflict, we behold the Philosophic Statesman daily improving the sacred principles of Liberty and natural Justice.

And what are the crimes, with which the National Convention has been charged? With the condemnation of an offender committed expressly to their jurisdiction by the will of the Sovereign People, an offender convicted on the most plenary proof of attempts against the general safety of the State, and of a long and unvaried series of Treason and Perjuries—For what other construction can be put upon his flight to Varennes; his correspondence with the emigrants; his support of foreign enemies; the massacre of the 10th of August; his withholding supplies from the national armies; the intrigues of the officers of the civil list; and his refusal of the Royal Sanction to two decrees necessary for the salvation of the Nation—What construction can be given to all these particulars, but that of the most positive and aggravated treason? and that are all his boasted concessions for the good of the people? His consultations for their interest and happiness? When by his command a vast army of foreign mercenaries had besieged the Representatives of the Nation, and when the sanguinary Biogno only waited the expected signal for their extermination, to whom did they then owe their deliverance? If the people had delayed their salvation for a day, the word of Louis might have doomed their Legislators to an unexampled massacre! And this is the famed Martyr to whose injured shade the pious aristocrats pour forth the ejaculations of disappointed ambition!

But suppose (that which is impossible) that a counter-revolution were completely effected in France. Suppose the Royal Authority, the Nobility and the Clergy, to be re-established in all their prerogatives, oppositions and extortions, and the citizens reduced again to a state of penury and servitude; the only possible means of supporting this system, must be an immense force of foreign mercenaries quartered upon the nation—armed with this tremendous instrument, the aristocracy would commence the meditated scheme of vindictive slaughter. Would then, the once captive Antoinette forget her injuries? and all the insolence of the "Russian through"? Would not the ferocious spirit of returning Majesty aim her haughty soul with different emotions from those she experienced in the narrow circuit of the Temple?

"When Echo round the weeping dome,

"Response would the sufferer bemoan?"

Or would not rather thousands of Patriots be sacrificed to the manes of departed Royalty? The lives of BRISOT, PÉTION, CONDORCET, and SIÈYÈS, would be thought insufficient to expiate the deaths of the weak and treacherous LOUIS, or the intolent and furious LAMALLE.

Happily for Mankind, such an event is not within the sphere of human probability; and we may sooner expect the final CATASTROPHE of the World, than the restoration of Monarchy in France.

May 28, 1793.

JULIAN.

For the NEWPORT MERCURY.

THE passions of youth, are some excuse for the pursuit of unlawful pleasures; but to find, in old age, when the constitution is worn out, and gratification itself cannot afford pleasure, the same vicious habits and delires excites our disgust. The first is an instance of the strength of the passions, but the last is an example of the wickedness of the heart.

Old age, unless accompanied by singular vices, is always respectable—in this instance it will ever meet with contempt and ridicule.

The world is not apt to be indulgent even to our foibles, and will not overlook the want of experience when it should have been acquired, nor forgive the appearance of Vice, where there can be no temptation. A man, therefore, who at an advanced age indulges those vicious habits, must relinquish every idea of preserving the esteem and respect of the public. Even his years will not protect him from insult and ridicule. There are many sins which, though justly to be avoided, do not fix any marks of infamy on the guilty; but to punish this unnatural crime both the good and bad unite in detesting the man; even the mercenary Harlot who meets him with dissembled smiles, and sullen fondness, secretly despises him. In order to confirm these observations, I shall add the character of Varus, in whom they all appear. This Gentleman it may be believed the testimony of our eyes, has passed the grand climacteric. Nature never intended him as a specimen of the beauty of her works, and a disposition not either mild or benevolent has made his face the index of his heart. In short, in appearance, he has a very great resemblance to Smollett's Crab-tree. From such a man we might expect the meanness of avarice, and the ill nature of a cynick; but in the heart, from which benevolence is banished, we should scarcely suppose any gentle passion could dwell. Varus has proved the possibility, not by the labours of his head, but by the workings of his heart. His nocturnal walks, his distressing disappointments, and the humble, lowly air with which he approaches her dwelling, are sufficient. In considering the object of his affections, I should perhaps blame him for so romantic an attachment; but, tastes are widely different, and a constancy of several years, removes the idea of deception.

More wise than most of those who like him forsake the path of Virtue, Varus avoids any extravagance in his pleasures; and it may be believed the tender complaints of his Mistress, he is as far from being just, as from being generous. This is the way his heart corrects his heart. If we view his situation in life, as produced by his vices, they have their full effect. A slave to passion and with violent prejudices, he adopts a cause without reason and supports it without prudence or argument. With numerous relations and above want, he is without a friend and is despised by every one by whom he is not hated. Death, which his course of life probably hastens, will carry him to the grave without leaving behind him the remembrance of a single good action, and without being lamented by any one.

SEVERUS.

To the EDITOR of the NATIONAL GAZETTE.

I HAVE been searching with indefatigable industry, for these many years, for an honest and liberal Englishman. Notwithstanding all my labour, till this day I have not been able to find such a character, either in propria persona, or as portrayed in his writings.—The phenomenon, however, this age of wonders has at length brought forth, and with the highest satisfaction I transmit you the evidence on which the discovery rests, aware, that unless supported by the clearest and most positive proof, such a departure from the laws of nature would be disbelieved by many, and be doubted by all.

Extract from Mr. Erskine's Defence of Mr. Paine.

After animadverting on the uniform conduct of Mr. Paine, and the inconsistency of Mr. Burke, and taking a retrospective view of the sentiments of Mr. Burke during the American war, to contradictory to those which he now avows, Mr. Erskine proceeds:—

"Gentlemen—In that great and calamitous conflict, Mr. Burke and Mr. Paine fought in the same field of reason together, but with different successes. Mr. Burke spoke to a parliament in England that had no ears, but for sounds that flattered its corruptions. Mr. Paine, on the other hand, spoke to a people—reasoned with them, that they were bound by no subjection to any sovereignty, further than their own benefits connected them; and by these powerful arguments, prepared the minds of the American people for that glorious, just and happy Revolution.

"Gentlemen—I have a right to distinguish it by that appellation; because I aver, that at this moment, there is as sacred a regard to property—as inviolable a security to all the rights of individuals—lower taxes—

fewer grievances—less to deplore, and more to admire, in the constitution of America, than that of any other country under heaven. I will indeed, to except our own, but I cannot even do that, till it shall be purged of those abuses, which though they obscure and deform the surface, have not as yet (thank God) destroyed the vital parts." *See Signum!*

PHILADELPHIA, May 21.

On Saturday afternoon last, at 2 o'clock, Mr. GENET, being introduced by Mr. Jefferson, Secretary of State, produced his credentials to the President of the United States; he was received and acknowledged as Minister Plenipotentiary from the Republic of France to the United States of America.

Minutes of the proceedings of the citizens of Philadelphia, at a general meeting held at the State-House, in pursuance of an adjournment, on Friday the 27th May, 1793.

CHARLES BIDDLE, Esq; in the chair.

The minutes of the proceedings of the last meeting being read, David Rittenhouse, chairman of the committee appointed to prepare a draft of an address, congratulating citizen Genet, the minister plenipotentiary from the Republic of France, on his arrival in America, made report, and the same being read and approved, was unanimously adopted in the following terms:

To EDMUND CHARLES GENET,

Minister Plenipotentiary from the Republic of France, to the United States,

The ADDRESS of the Citizens of Philadelphia.

SIR,

THE citizens of Philadelphia are anxious to convey their congratulations upon your arrival, in terms the most cordial and acceptable. We have, with pleasure, on former occasions, acknowledged our obligations, and declared our attachment, to the people of France; but, at this moment, we are peculiarly gratified, by recognizing, in the minister of our first and best Ally, the Representative of a Free Republic.

Impressed with the value of our political independence, recollecting, with an honest pride, the glory and success, which, in the pursuit of that object, crowned the virtue and fortitude of America; and estimating the present reputations and prosperity of the Union, as blessings resulting from the Revolution, we cannot, without gratitude, consider, how great a proportion of our triumph and our happiness, was derived from the zealous and disinterested aid of your countrymen; nor can we, without dissimulation, suppress our joy, that the nation, which so generously contributed to rescue the liberties of America, has at length, with unparalled magnanimity, established her own.

From such feelings, Sir, we have naturally been led to contemplate the struggles of France, with a fraternal eye; sympathizing in all her calamities; and exulting in all her successes; but there is another interest, the interest of Freedom and Equality, which adds to the force of our affections, and renders the cause of France important to every Republic, and dear to all the human race.

Be assured, therefore that justly regarding the cultivation of republican principles as the best security for the permanency of our own popular government, we rest our favourite hopes, at this momentous crisis, on the conduct of France; and, earnestly giving to the national exertions our wishes and our prayers, we cannot resist the just hope, that although America is not a party in the existing war, she may still be able in a state of peace, to demonstrate the sincerity of her friendship, by affording very useful assistance to the citizens of her sister republic.

The well-earned character of a republican and a patriot, has ensured for you the warmest sentiments of personal respect and esteem; and, while the law of nations, and the rights of treaty give dignity and energy to your official station, the endeavours of the citizens will not, we trust, be ineffectual in rendering your residence in Philadelphia agreeable to you, and honourable to ourselves. Signed by order of the meeting,

CHARLES H. BIDDLE, Chairman.

Philadelphia, 17th May, 1793.

Attest. ROBERT DUNKIN, Sec'y.

The citizens assembled expressing a desire to accompany their committee in presenting the address to the minister, two gentlemen were appointed to ascertain what time it would be convenient for him to receive it, and they returned in a few minutes with the following report, "That Mr. Genet had expressed a high sense of the compliment intended to be paid him by the citizens of Philadelphia, that he was solicitous to avoid giving them the trouble of another meeting, and that if they would accept the spontaneous effusions of his heart, which however slight, in point of form, would not be deficient in sincerity as an answer to the address, he

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Be assured, therefore that justly regarding the cultivation of republican principles as the best security for the permanency of our own popular governments, we rest our favourite hopes, at this momentous crisis, on the conduct of France; and, earnestly giving to the national exertions our wishes and our prayers, we cannot resist the pleasing hope, that although America is not a party in the existing war, she may still be able in a state of peace, to demonstrate the sincerity of her friendship, by affording very useful assistance to the citizens of her sister republic.

The well-earned character of a republican and a patriot, has ensured for you the warmest sentiments of personal respect and esteem; and, while the law of nations, and the rights of treaty give dignity and energy to your official station, the endeavours of the citizens will not, we trust, be ineffectual in rendering your residence in Philadelphia agreeable to you, and honourable to ourselves.

Signed by order of the meeting,

CHARLES H. BIDDLE, Chairman.

Philadelphia, 17th May, 1793.

Aud. ROBERT DUNKIN, Sec'y.

The citizens assembled expressing a desire to accompany their committee in presenting the address to the minister, two gentlemen were appointed to ascertain what time it would be convenient for him to receive it, and they returned in a few minutes with the following report, "That M. Genet had expressed a high sense of the compliment intended to be paid him by the citizens of Philadelphia, that he was solicitous to avoid giving them his trouble of another meeting, and that if they would accept the spontaneous effusions of his heart, which however deficient, in point of form, would not be deficient in sincerity as an answer to the address, he

would be happy to receive it immediately, leaving to the ensuing day the ceremony of a written reply."

The citizens testified their approbation of the minister's proposition with reiterated shouts of applause, and appointed a committee to present the address.

The committee, preceded by the chairman, and followed by an immense body of citizens, walking three abreast, having arrived at the City Tavern, were introduced to M. Genet and after the acclamations, as well in the hall as in the streets had ceased, the address was delivered, at the close of which the house and the streets again resounded with congratulations and applause.

M. Genet, evidently affected with the warmth of the public attachment, thus conveyed, delivered an extemporaneous reply, in terms that touched the feelings of every auditor, and of which memory can serve to give but a very faint idea. He observed, "that he was not an orator, and should not at any time affect the language of eloquence; that even, however, in uttering his genuine and spontaneous sentiments of his heart on an occasion so interesting and so flattering, he experienced some embarrassment from his defective acquaintance with the language in which he was about to speak; but this defect, he was certain, Freemen would readily excuse, if they were convinced of the sincerity of the sentiments which he should deliver. He then adverted to the address, and acknowledged in the most pathetic expressions the sense which he and his fellow citizens must entertain in finding so noble an avowal of the principles of the revolution of France, and so cordial an esteem for her citizens, existing in a country for which she has spilled her blood and disbursed her treasures, and to which she is allied by the dearest fraternal sentiments, and the most important political interests.

"France," continued M. GENET, "is surrounded with difficulties, but her cause is meritorious; it is the cause of mankind and must prevail. With respect to you, I will declare openly and freely (for the ministers of a Republic should have no secrets, no intrigue) that from the remote situation of America and other circumstances, France does not expect that America should become a party in the war, but remembering that she has already combated for your liberties (and if it was necessary and she had the power would cheerfully again enlist in your cause) we hope (and every thing I hear and see assures me our hope will be realized) that her citizens will be treated as brothers in danger and distress. Under this impression, my feelings at this moment are inexpressible, and when I transmit your address to my fellow citizens in France, they will consider this day as one of the happiest of their infant Republic."

It is impossible to describe, with adequate energy, the scene that succeeded. Shouts and salutations were not intermitted with other evidences of the effect which this interesting interview had upon the passions of the parties who were engaged in it. From the citizens in the room, M. Genet turned his attention to the citizens who were assembled in the streets, and addressed them in a few but emphatic sentences, from one of the windows.

The committee, having thus discharged the duties of their appointment took an affectionate leave of M. Genet, and retired, with their fellow citizens, in peace and order. Every man who joined in the address, departed with this virtuous and patriotic satisfaction, that he had at once testified his gratitude to a faithful ally, in the hour of distress, and demonstrated his attachment to those republican principles which are the basis of the American government.

At 12 o'clock on Saturday morning, M. GENET, agreeably to his intention previously expressed, delivered in writing to the committee, a copy of the answer to the address.

CITIZEN GENET, Minister Plenipotentiary from the Republic of France,

TO THE CITIZENS OF PHILADELPHIA.

CITIZENS!

IF gratitude be not acknowledged a virtue among the despots, it is evidently such among freemen. Of this truth I have received abundant proofs on my journey from Charleston to Philadelphia. In every place the general voice of the people convinced me in a most sensible manner of their real sentiments, and sincere and friendly dispositions towards the nation which I have the honor to represent, and for the advancement of that common cause which the alone supports with so much courage.

Citizens, your address has completed my satisfaction, and I assure you, that the day your Brethren in France shall receive it, will be a day of gladiators to them. This I anticipate, that from the effect it has had upon myself, it will have the same upon them, for those wise and liberal sentiments, those just and excellent ideas which characterize it.

In my private capacity of a citizen I am highly flattered with the favourable opinion you have formed of me; and I promise to make every exertion in my power to render myself worthy of that good opinion, and to justify the confidence my country has reposed in me. My conduct while among you shall be to the height of our national political principles—An unbounded openness shall be the constant rule of my intercourse with those wise and virtuous men into whose hands you have entrusted the management of your public affairs. I will expose candidly to them the great objects on which it will be our business to deliberate, and the common interest of both nations with, I have no doubt, be the compass of our conversation; for without such a guide, what would become of both nations, exposed as we mutually are to the resentment, the hatred and the treachery of all the tyrants of the earth, who you may rest assured are at this moment armed not only against France, but against liberty itself.

(Signed) GENET.

N E W P O R T.

By the Ship CANTON, Capt. HAYDEN, arrived at BEDFORD from DUNKIRK, the National Gazette adon to the 10th of April, has been received by a Gentleman of this Town, from which he has been so obliging as to furnish us with a translation of the following interesting Extracts:

V I E N N A, March 18.

THEY have released the pretended French Conspirators—it is no longer necessary to inspire terror. March 25. The city of Maastricht in gratitude to the Austrians for relieving their city, has sent to the Prince of Cobourg the sum of one million of florins, of which one half is for the Prince, the other for the soldiers.

M A D R I D, March 6.

Prince Sanguo with command the army of Arragon. It is nevertheless believed that Spain will act on the defensive. The Spanish troops actually raised, amount to 55,000 men, and the national guards to 20 millions.

H A M B U R G, March 18.

The city of Danzig, after having been blockaded several days by the King of Prussia's troops, has formally submitted to his government, by an act under their seal, with unanimous consent of all the orders. General Baumer, after having taken for security the fort of Wechtelünde, has permitted the inhabitants to send a deputation to their new master, to request the preservation of their rights, privileges and liberties.

P A R I S, April 1.

The privateers have sent in a great number of prizes. There are no less than 33 privateers from Marseilles only. Our naval force in port amounts to 192, besides sloops, &c. 80 of which are of the line.

April 3. Yesterday was read in the National Convention a letter from Dumourier to Bournonville, in which he says, "that two Deputies from the Jacobin Club had come to him to propose to break up the National Convention."

The National Convention have decreed that the Commissioners in the Isle of Corsica should, if they judge proper, seize on General Paoli, and send him with the Procurator General of the department to the bar of the National Convention. It is said to be owing to him that the expedition to Sardinia has failed, and the Embassy of Simonville so much retarded.

April 8. The Convention decreed, that the individuals of the family of Bourbon, excepting those confined in the Temple, shall be sent to Marseilles, and there held under the guard of the Citizens and the responsibility of the Magistrates.

General Dampierre is appointed Commander in Chief of the French Army, vice Dumourier, deserted—and Mont. Bouchotte, Minister of War, vice Mont. Bournonville, sent a prisoner by Dumourier to the Prince of Cobourg.

APRIL 10.

NATIONAL CONVENTION—5 in the Morning. Letter of the Commissioners of the National Convention for the Northern Frontiers, to the Convention, dated at Valenciennes, April 5, 1793.—2d Year of the Republic—3 o'clock in the afternoon.

THE Camp of Dumourier continues to disband by degrees, every hour we receive new companies and new battalions. But this Tyrant, whom you will know better in the end, exercises to rigorous a despotism, and he has to reduce the hearts of the soldiers by his courage, by his propitiation, and by his writings, that he retains some by fear, and others by a sort of idolatrous affection, which seems to be the disposition of a great many men, in favour of him who has once gained their esteem. There is not in history an example of a plot so villainous, so deeply planned, and so audaciously conducted, as that which now causes our troubles. Dumourier has with him a printing-press, with the help of which he every day delivers a new Proclamation. Dumourier carries his baubles so far, as to circulate false decrees, pretending they were issued by the National Convention, and which authorize in the eyes of the army even his crimes. Dumourier does not permit any of our Proclamations (except those he can misconstruct) orders or writings, to be published in his camp. Happily he has just committed a foolish act, which will serve us much: He has taken, as a guard, some dragoons from Cobourg, and this height of impudence, which has already enraged a number of Volunteers who have come over to us, will not fail to open the eyes of a great number. Your debates, your decrees, have never been read to the army, except when they have contained the recital of some affecting scenes. Dumourier has done every thing, has said every thing, to debase your character. He has taken every method to effect a division and hatred between the volunteers and the troops of the line. He has favoured pillage in many cases, and has said to the pillagers,—"My friends, I cannot blame you, the National Convention suffers you to be in want of every thing;" and the next moment he would publish a Proclamation, against the pillagers, chiefly directed against the National guards, whom he endeavours to render odious to the troops of the line. We are informed, that a great fermentation prevails in the Camp, and we do not doubt of soon being joined by the greater part of the troops. The park of artillery of St. Armand, composed of 80 pieces of cannon, has just arrived. The military chest was also coming, but Dumourier having advice of it, sent a regiment of cavalry which retook it; happily we were informed of it directly, and sent a regiment of cavalry after them. We are informed, that there are three battalions of infantry coming over to us, now, so that the treasure will be between two fires, and we hope to have it in a few hours. We learn, that Dumourier will put himself at the head of 30,000

Austrians and French, with which he expects to march to Paris. The precautions we have taken here, and the activity we have shown, in all our preparations, induces us to believe, that he will rather pass through Lille than here; but, if he comes, we shall be ready for him. Above every thing hasten and send us funds, and camp equipage; but Money, Money.—Valence and Egalite, are the inseparable companions of Dumourier.

"This morning, six o'clock, we are informed, that a great part of the Camp at Maulde, has returned to the standard of the Republic. Our Country is once more saved. We dare to hope it."

Valenciennes, 5th April, 1793, 8 o'clock Evening.

"Citizens, our Country is saved. The Camp at Maulde is disbanded, almost all have come to us. We may hope, that Dumourier will be, to-morrow, Commander in Chief of 20 or 30 French officers, without soldiers and guns; for all the artillery has arrived here safe.—The first entry was of 30 pieces, 500 ammunition waggons, 700 cannoniers, &c. &c. it was the heavy artillery of St. Armand. Dumourier had ordered them in the morning to be carried to Maulde."

Half after Eight.

"We are informed, that the above mentioned Money is retaken; as for the remainder of the artillery, it is on the road, and will be here in a few hours. We must repeat to you, again and again, that Money and Camp Equipage are absolutely necessary; a part of the troops having left theirs behind, to escape more easily. Now that the danger is passed, we can inform you that there was an order to arrest us here; and if Gen. Ferand had been less honest, we should have been now prisoners. We have the order, in the hand writing of Dumourier. Our colleagues and Bournonville were sent first to Tournay, then to Mons, and afterwards to Maastricht. Bournonville making some resistance, received several wounds from a sabre."

Nine o'clock at Night.

"Long live the Republic! Dumourier, Valence, and Egalite, the two Trouvailles, and several other officers, and most of the hussars of Berchigny, are gone over to the enemy, the rest are with us. There remains only to gather up all the camp equipage, and put the army in order. The knowledge and activity of Gen. Dampierre, whom we have appointed Commander in Chief for the present, will soon effect this. The Adjutant-General Chemin, who was arrested the 3d in the evening, by order of Dumourier, has been happy enough to deceive the vigilance of the guards, and has escaped. We are informed, that the enemy are marching towards Conde, in two columns, but we are not certain.

"Citizen Becker, Aid-de-camp to Gen. Dietman, has just announced to us the arrival of the army of Ardennes, composed of 20 battalions, with his artillery and camp equipage: He informs us, that Gen. Dumourier came to the camp this morning, about ten o'clock, with Lieut. Col. Delatour, and a number of dragoons; that he said with a loud voice, "That the army should follow him; that in a little while he would have peace, a King, and laws; and that at present there was only anarchy; that the Deputies had left them in want of bread, shirts, &c." After his departure, I informed the army how Dumourier had deluded them. The two battalions of Paris begun by striking their tents, and seizing the artillery. The volunteers and troops of the line immediately followed their example, and have marched with them to Valenciennes. The headquarters of Dumourier is established, in an Austrian town, to the left of the camp of Maulde."

Douay, April 6, 1793.

"The situation of our frontier becomes every day more settled. Dumourier is almost entirely abandoned. The traitor was fired at, by several battalions. He said that his horse was killed under him, and his Aid-de-camp fell by his side; he fled, they say, and returned escorted by a regiment of Austrian hussars. We have not yet any circumstantial details of these facts. The Cities of War are in a very respectable state of defence against any attack, and will be soon prepared for a regular siege. This new plot, we hope, will produce only the humiliation of traitors; and the Republic will draw from it the greatest advantage, if this event can cure the French of their idolatry for individuals."

Signed the Commissioners of the National Convention, for the Northern Frontiers.

C. COCHON, BELLEGARDE, and LEQUINO.

A Secretary read the plan of a decree for the termination of an army of 40,000 men to cover Paris.

Lacroix—Since the commencement of the Revolution there has been many treasons, and it has been always the Nobles who have betrayed us. We must have an invincible army—Well! Let us then compose it of Sans Culottes. I demand that none of those of the old privileged Orders be admitted in this army, neither as a Volunteer or as an Officer.—This proposition was adopted with the most lively applauses.

A letter was read from the Commissioners in the department of Upper Loire and Cantal, which announced the suppression of the rebellion in those places, and that the recruiting (the cause of it) would be finished the 8th. The rebels have met with a defeat at Orlene the 23th of March—300 were killed on the spot.

A letter from the Commissioners in the Lower Loire, gave a prospect of the speedy termination of the insurrections about Nantes. The army there is commanded by Labarthe. Seven brigades co-operate with him.

The Commissioners of the Convention write from Valenciennes, that the whole army have ranged themselves under the standard of the Republic.

would be happy to receive it immediately, leaving to the ensuing day the ceremony of a written reply."

The citizens testified their approbation of the minister's proposition with reiterated shouts of applause, and appointed a committee to present the address.

The committee, preceded by the chairman, and followed by an immense body of citizens, walking three abreast, having arrived at the City Tavern, were introduced to M. Genet and after the acclamations, as well in the house as in the streets had ceased, the address was delivered, at the close of which the house and the streets again resounded with congratulations and applause.

M. Genet, evidently affected with the warmth of the public attachment, thus conveyed, delivered an extemporaneous reply, in terms that touched the feelings of every auditor, and of which memory can serve to give but a very faint idea. He observed, "that he was not an orator, and should not at any time affect the language of eloquence; that even, however, in uttering the genuine and spontaneous sentiments of his heart on an occasion so interesting and so flattering, he experienced some embarrassment from his defective acquaintance with the language in which he was about to speak; but this defect, he was certain, Freemen would readily excuse, if they were convinced of the sincerity of the sentiments which he should deliver. He then adverted to the address, and acknowledged in the most pathetic expressions the sense which he and his fellow citizens must entertain in finding so noble an avowal of the principles of the revolution of France, and so cordial an esteem for her citizens, existing in a country for which she has spilled her blood and disbursed her treasures, and to which she is allied by the dearest fraternal sentiments, and the most important political interests.

"France," continued M. GENET, "is surrounded with difficulties, but her cause is meritorious; it is the cause of mankind and must prevail. With respect to you, I will declare openly and freely (for the ministers of a Republic should have no secrets, no intrigue) that from the remote situation of America and other circumstances, France does not expect that America should become a party in the war, but remembering that she has already combated for your liberties (and if it was necessary and she had the power would cheerfully again enlist in your cause) we hope (and every thing I hear and see assures me our hope will be realized) that her citizens will be treated as brothers in danger and distress. Under this impression, my feelings at this moment are inexpressible, and when I transmit your address to my fellow citizens in France, they will consider this day as one of the happiest of their infant Republic."

It is impossible to describe, with adequate energy, the scene that succeeded. Shouts and salutations were not unattended with other evidences of the effect which this interesting interview had upon the passions of the parties who were engaged in it. From the citizens in the room, M. Genet turned his attention to the citizens who were assembled in the streets, and addressed them in a few but emphatic sentences, from one of the windows.

The committee, having thus discharged the duties of their appointment took an affectionate leave of M. Genet, and retired, with their fellow citizens, in peace and order. Every man who joined in the address, departed with this virtuous and patriotic satisfaction, that he had at once testified his gratitude to a faithful ally, in the hour of distress, and demonstrated his attachment to those republican principles which are the basis of the American government.

At 12 o'clock on Saturday morning, M. GENET, agreeably to his intention previously expressed, delivered in writing to the committee, a copy of the answer to the address.

CITIZEN GENET, Minister Plenipotentiary from the Republic of France,
TO THE CITIZENS OF PHILADELPHIA.
CITIZENS!

IF gratitude be not acknowledged a virtue among the despots, it is evidently such among freemen. Of this truth I have received abundant proofs on my journey from Charleston to Philadelphia. In every place the general voice of the people convinced me in a most sensible manner of their real sentiments and sincere and friendly dispositions towards the nation which I have the honor to represent, and for the advancement of that common cause which she alone supports with so much courage.

Citizens, your address has completed my satisfaction, and I assure you, that the day your Brethren in France shall receive it, will be a day of gladness to them. This I anticipate, that from the effect it has had upon myself, it will have the same upon them, for those wise and liberal sentiments, those just and excellent ideas which characterize it.

In my private capacity of a citizen I am highly flattered with the favourable opinion you have formed of me; and I promise to make every exertion in my power to render myself worthy of that good opinion, and to justify the confidence my country has reposed in me. My conduct while among you shall be to the height of our national political principles—An unbounded openness shall be the constant rule of my intercourse with those wise and virtuous men into whose hands you have entrusted the management of your public affairs. I will expose candidly to them the great objects on which it will be our business to deliberate, and the common interest of both nations will, I have no doubt, be the compass of our direction; for without such a guide, what would become of both nations, exposed as we mutually are to the resentment, the hatred and the treachery of all the tyrants of the earth, who you may rest assured are at this moment armed not only against France, but against liberty itself. (Signed) GENET.

NEW P O R T.

By the Ship CANTON, Capt. HAYDEN, arrived at BEDFORD from DUNKIRK, the National Gazette down to the 10th of April, has been received by a Gentleman of this Town, from which he has been so obliging as to furnish us with a translation of the following interesting Extracts:

V I E N N A, March 18.

THEY have rejected the pretended French Conspirators—it is no longer necessary to inspire terror.

March 25. The city of Maastricht in gratitude to the Austrians for relieving this city, has sent to the Prince of Cobourg the sum of one million of florins, of which one half is for the Prince, the other for the soldiers.

M A D R I D, March 6.

Prince Sango will command the army of Arragon. It is nevertheless believed that Spain will act on the defensive. The Spanish troops actually raised, amount to 55,000 men, and the national gifts to 20 millions.

H A M B U R G H, March 18.

The city of Danzig, after having been blockaded several days by the King of Prussia's troops, has formally submitted to his government, by an act under their seal, with unanimous consent of all the orders. General Baumer, after having taken for security the fort of Wechtelende, has permitted the inhabitants to send a deputation to their new master, to request the preservation of their rights, privileges and liberties.

P A R I S, April 1.

The privateers have sent in a great number of prizes. There are no less than 33 privateers from Marseilles only. Our naval force in port amounts to 192, besides sloops, &c. 80 of which are of the line.

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A letter from the Commissioners in the Lower Loire, give a prospect of the speedy termination of the insurrections about Nantes. The army there is commanded by Labourdonnaye. Seven frigates co-operate with him.

The Commissioners of the Convention write from Valenciennes, that the whole army have ranged themselves under the standard of the Republic.

General Mackinac is under the walls of L'Isle with 200 men. They have all taken the oath to be faithful to the Republic.

The Military Chest, containing a million, after being taken and retaken, was lately brought to Valenciennes—excepting the large chest which Dumourier carried off, before his defection was known.

General Culline's army, towards the last of March, after the evacuation of the defiles of the Volges, was ordered by Gen. Bournonville to retreat towards Lannoy—in his retreat he had several skirmishes with the Prussians, in one of which they were repulsed with considerable loss—in another they had some advantage and Gen. Neivenger was taken prisoner. General Culline left strong garrisons in Mayence and Cuffel, commanded by able officers and with provisions for a year. These places are almost inaccessible, and one of the commissioners wrote that they could withstand two armies of 100,000 men each for six months.

A letter from Gen. Culline, dated 31 April, was read in the Convention the 7th. It contained a new annunciation against the Minister, Bournonville.—The General announces, that he should soon be at the head of 80,000 fighting men—that the Minister at War neglected to prepare the means of defence at Lannoy, and he had risked the safety of the Republic and the army of the Rhine by ordering the evacuation of the defiles of the Volges. He persisted in demanding his own dismissal. He had before requested it, but the National Convention had refused, and declared that he possessed the confidence of the Nation.

T O R A G O, May 7.
A French Squadron has arrived at Martinique, consisting of one ship of the line, eight seventy-fours, and five frigates. Admiral Gardner is also arrived with a Squadron of two ships of the line, five of seventy-four and two frigates, and is now cruising off Point Petre, Martinique. Sir John Laforey has sent the Froty to Sir Admiral Gardner; the Centurion and the Blanch have also joined the Squadron, and the Vengeance is all probably arrived at Barbados, with troops.

PHILADELPHIA, May 26.
M. GENET has been violently censured by many, for giving commissions to the privateers fitted out at Charleston. We can assert, from good authority, that in doing he has only complied with the orders of the Executive of France, who sent him, and that the commissions are in fact from that Executive; and only filled up by M. GENET, which he is directed to do when called upon for that purpose.

A correspondent informs us, that Mr. Henry Voight, ingenious clock and watch maker in this city, and one of the officers in the mint of the United States, has discovered the method of making steel, from iron, which exceeds the generality of any imported steel, when manufactured into knives, razors, &c. It is said, that Mr. Voight intends communicating this discovery gratis to all the blacksmiths and other interested in iron and steel manufactures, which may prove a considerable saving to the United States, in the importation of this necessary article; as it will then be in the power of every blacksmith to make his own steel.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Paris, to a gentleman in Maryland.

It is very remarkable, that out of sixty thousand men that have been turned out of Nunneries in France, since the Revolution, forty seven thousand four hundred and thirty-six, have had children, and the most of them boys. It may seem incredible, but this account has been published here, as copied from the register of births kept to be taken by the laws of France, which also specified the conditions of the mothers, who are all Parents to be men. There are also, thirty-three mother abbesses have had children, four of which are upwards of fifty years of age. It is also remarked, that they have become the most violent revolutionists, and pray most devoutly for the success of the arms of the republic, so that, if a counter revolution take place, they may be an obstacle in Nunneries. In fine, every thing seems to be in motion in this country, and to conspire to support the cause of Liberty."

N E W Y O R K, May 25.

Extract of a letter from Charleston, April 29.
"We are wrangling among ourselves concerning privateering. The Black Merchants, at the head of a party, have called a meeting of the citizens, to present petition to the Governor, not to allow privateer vessels to go out of this port. The meeting is to be held tomorrow, when it is probable there will be several broken heads and bloody noses."

By the Alexander, Carpenter, from Savannah, arrived here yesterday, we learn, that the noted Chief of the Berks (McGillivray) is certainly dead. We are sorry to hear also, by this vessel, that the Indians have murdered several persons, taken much property, and threatened destruction to that State.—That 500 are armed, and within 30 miles from Savannah; and that the militia in the several counties were called out.

Yesterday a French gentleman, genteelly dressed, jumped over the battery into the river, and though every assistance was offered, he refused. His body was found, but too late to recover him.

P O R T L A N D (Massachusetts) May 25.

Capt. Daniel Muffey, in the brig Delight, arrived at his port on Thursday last, in 29 days from Guadaloupe, and 13 from St. Thomas's.—On the 21st of last month the negroes in the neighbourhood of Guadaloupe, arose upon the planters, and massacred 35 persons, men, wo-

men and children.—It seems that the planters, are almost to a man Aristocrats, and that some time previous to this, they had concerted a plan to attack and subdue the patriotic citizens of Guadaloupe. For this purpose they had procured arms for themselves and for their slaves.—As soon as the negroes were put in possession of these arms, instead of assisting in the reduction of the town, they turned them immediately against their masters; and at an instant inflicted the number above mentioned.—The citizens of Guadaloupe were immediately embodied and went out to the assistance of the planters. The negroes, as soon as they saw them, instead of making any resistance, huzza'd for the patriotic party, clubbed their firelocks, and surrendered.—They were about 200 in number, and were brought immediately into the town, and confined to the fort.—Instead of being censured, however, they were universally caressed by the citizens. Their trial was to take place about the time Capt. Muffey failed; and it was the general opinion, that they would not only be acquitted but be made, every man of them, freemen.

It was reported, and generally believed, that another and greater insurrection had taken place in the same island. It was said that the negroes to the number of several thousand, were embodied; but then object was not certainly known.

N E W P O R T, June 4.

The following Articles are permitted to be imported in foreign as well as British Bottoms, into the Ports of Nassau, Exuma and Turk's-Island for Six Months from the 1st of April last, viz. Corn, all Sorts of Grain and Pulse, Flour and Bread, Rice, and every Species of dried Provisions; Cattle and Live Stock of every Kind.

The Amount of Rice shipped from the Port of Charleston, South Carolina, from the 1st of January last, to the 1st of May, viz. 8850 Pierces, and 80,850 Barrels, averaging each 550 Wt. near.

A London Paper of March 30, says, "The Public Credit has received another Shock in the Failure of an House established for upwards of SIXTY Years—that of Messrs. Burton, Forbes and Gregory, Bankers. The sum for which they are stated to have failed is variously estimated. Our particular Inquiries, however, enable us to rate it at 1,700,000l."

MARRIED.] At Philadelphia, by the Right Rev. Dr. White, GEORGE HAMMOND, Esq; his Britannic Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States, to Miss ALLEN, eldest Daughter of Andrew Allen, Esq; of that City.

At Winchester, New Hampshire, Captain JOHN ANTHONY, late of this Town, to the amiable Miss SUSANNAH CAHOON, youngest Daughter of the Hon. Daniel Cahoon, Esq; formerly of Providence, in this State.

In this Town, Capt. EDWARD LANDERS, to Miss ABIGAIL TOMAS, a Lady of a handsome external, and a cultivated Understanding.

The Printer of the Newport Mercury is requested to publish the following Extracts from the "Act for enrolling and licensing Ships or Vessels, to be employed in the Coasting Trade and Fisheries, and for regulating the same," for the Benefit of the concerned.

"AN Act further enacted, That after the last Day of May next, every Ship or Vessel, of twenty Tons or upwards (other than such as are registered) found trading between District and District, or between different Ports in the same District, or carrying on the Fishery, without being enrolled and licensed; or more than twenty Tons, and not less than five Tons, without a license, in Manner as is provided by this Act; such Ship or Vessel, if laden with Goods, the Growth or Manufacture of the United States only (limited Spirits excepted) or in Ballast, shall pay the same Fees and Tonnage in every Port of the United States, at which the may arrive, as Ships or Vessels not belonging to a Citizen or Citizens of the United States; and if they have on board any Articles of foreign Growth or Manufacture, or distilled Spirits, other than Sea-Store, the Ship or Vessel, together with her Tackle, Apparel and Furniture, and the Lading found on board, shall be forfeited.

"And be it further Enacted, That when the Master of any Ship or Vessel (heavy Boats excepted) shall be changed, the new Master, or, in Case of his Absence, the Owner or one of the Owners thereof, shall report such Change to the Collector, &c."

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, TO WIT:
OFFICIAL Information has been received that the Municipality Officers of the City of Dunkirk have withdrawn the Buoy which marked the Entrance into the Road of that Harbour. Notice thereof is hereby given to all Masters of Vessels of the United States, Mariners and others whom it may concern.

Given under my Hand this 24th Day of May, 1793.
J. H. JEFFERSON.

Messrs. J. Harper & A. Placide

Respectfully acquaint the PUBLIC,

THAT by the Middle of this Month they shall open a THEATRE, in Newport, in the State of Rhode Island, wherein will be represented all the Theatrical Entertainments to be seen in America.—The THEATRE is a large Brick Building, and will be elegantly finished; it will be open from the Middle of June, till October.

Newport, June 3, 1793.

SALES AT AUCTION,

On FRIDAY next, at GARDNER and DEAN'S OFFICE,

3 Boxes of Muslins and Muffin Handkerchiefs.

Sale at Ten o'Clock.
Newport, June 3, 1793.

For SALE,

A LARGE new Building on the Island of Carter's Harbour, containing Four Rooms; Eighteen Feet square—a large commodious Kitchen, with a spacious Loft, and a Stack of good Chimnies.—The Building may be moved entire, or taken away in separate Portions, as best suits the Purchaser.—The Materials of which it is composed are new and well-seasoned.—For Terms, and farther Particulars, inquiry of the Subscribers.

J. EASTON,
I. SENTER,
B. MASON.

Newport, June 3, 1793.

JAMES BURDICK

Respectfully informs his Friends, and the Public at large,

THAT he has opened a House for BOARDING and LODGING, in Order to accommodate the Ladies and Gentlemen that may visit this Town the ensuing Season.—Every Thing will be done to make their Residence agreeable during their stay.—His House is large and commodious, and situated in Broad-street, just above the Court-House, the most pleasant Part of the Town, with a large Garden and Summer-House.—He has good Stabling for Horses, and has Houses and Chaise to let. The smallest Favours gratefully acknowledged.

Newport, June 3, 1793.

Christopher Champlin, Esq;
GRAND MASTER.

THE annual Meeting of the Grand

Lodge of the MOST ANCIENT AND HONORABLE SOCIETY OF FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS, of the State of Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations, will be held at the State-House, in this Town, on Monday the 24th Instant, at 9 o'Clock, A. M. in Order to celebrate the Festival of St. John the Baptist; when and where the Officers and Members thereof, also the Master and Wardens of the Lodges under its Jurisdiction, and every Brother within the State are invited to attend.

By Order,
JOHN HANDY, Grand Secretary.

Newport, June 3, 1793.

TAKE NOTICE.

PURSUANT to an Appointment, from the Respectful Town-Council of Newport, of Guardian upon the Person and Estate of JOSEPH CARPENTER, formerly an Inhabitant of Newport, but now residing in South-Kingstown (Shop-Joiner) the Subscriber hereby forbids all Persons trading with said Carpenter, without his Consent, upon the Penalty of the Law.

JOHN CONGDON.
South King Town, 24th of 5th Month, 1793.

WE the Subscribers, Commissioners appointed by the Judge of Probates for the County of Worcester to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Estate of JAMES TANEER, late of Worcester in said County, Gentleman, deceased, represented inolvent, hereby give Notice, that Six Months from the 24th Day of April, Instant, are allowed said Creditors to bring in and prove their Demands, and that we will attend to said Business at the House of Mr. Ephraim Mower, Innholder, in said Worcester, on the 3d Monday of May, June, July, August and September next, from Six to Eight o'Clock in the Afternoon of said Days.

SAMUEL FLAGG,
BENJAMIN HAYWOOD.

Worcester, 29th April, 1793.

JAMES ROBINSON

HAS FOR SALE,

RUSSIA DUCK, of the first Quality, Raven's DUCK, Russia clean HEMP, Russia SHEETING, Russia BAR-IRON of the first Quality, flat and square, for Ship-Building, or other Use, CORDAGE, of all Sizes, SPERMACEI CANDLES, SPERMACEI and LAMP OIL—and BEEF, by the Barrel.

Advertisements omitted will be carefully attended to in our next.

General Mackinzel is under the walls of L'Isle with 100 men. They have all taken the oath to be faithful to the Republic. The Military Chest, containing a million, after being taken and retaken, was safely brought to Valenciennes—excepting the large chest which Dumourier took off, before his defection was known. General Custine's army, towards the last of March, after the evacuation of the defiles of the Volges, was ordered by Gen. Bournonville to retreat towards Lanou— in his retreat he had several skirmishes with the Austrians, in one of which they had some advantage and considerable loss—in another they had some advantage and Gen. Neuwenger was taken prisoner. General Custine had left strong garrisons in Mayence and Cassel, commanded by able officers and with provisions for a year. These places are almost inaccessible, and one of the commissioners wrote that they could withstand two armies of 100,000 men each for six months. A letter from Gen. Custine, dated 31 April, was read in the Convention the 7th. It contained a new enunciation against the Minister, Bournonville.—The General announces, that he should soon be at the head of 80,000 fighting men—that the Minister at War had neglected to prepare the means of defence at Lanou, and he had risked the safety of the Republic and the army of the Rhine by ordering the evacuation of the defiles of the Volges. He persisted in demanding his own dismissal. He had before requested it, but the National Convention had refused, and declared that he possessed the confidence of the Nation.

T O B A G O, May 7.
A French Squadron has arrived at Martinique, consisting of one ship 110 guns, eight seventy-fours, and five frigates. Admiral Gardner is also arrived with a Squadron of two ships of 98 guns, five of seventy-four and two frigates, and is now cruising off Point-Petre, Martinique. Sir John Laforey has lent the Frigate to Sir Admiral Gardner; the Centurion and the Blanch have also joined the Squadron, and the Vengeance is in all probability arriving at Barbados with troops.

PHILADELPHIA, May 25.
M. GENET has been violently censured by many, for giving commissions to the privateers fitted out at Charleston. We can assert, from good authority, that in doing he has only complied with the orders of the Executive of France, who sent him, and that the commissions are in fact from that Executive; and only filled up by M. GENET, which he is directed to do when called upon for that purpose. *Gen. Adv.*

A correspondent informs us, that Mr. Henry Voight, an ingenious clock and watch maker in this city, and one of the officers in the mint of the United States, has discovered the method of making steel, from iron, which exceeds the generality of any imported cast-steel, when manufactured into knives, razors, &c. It is said, that Mr. Voight intends communicating this discovery gratis to all the blacksmiths and other interested in iron and steel manufactures, which may prove a considerable saving to the United States, in the importation of this necessary article; as it will then be in the power of every blacksmith to make his own steel.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Paris, to a gentleman in Maryland.

"It is very remarkable, that out of sixty thousand nuns that have been turned out of Nunneries in France, by the Revolutionists, forty seven thousand four hundred, and thirty-six, have had children; and the most of them boys. It may seem incredible, but this account has been published here, as copied from the register of births directed to be taken by the laws of France, which also specified the conditions of the mothers, who are all stated to be nuns. There are also, thirty-three mother abbesses have had children, four of which are upwards of sixty years of age. It is also remarked, that they have all become the most violent revolutionists, and pray most devoutly for the success of the arms of the Republic, for fear, if a counter revolution take place, they may be again cloistered in Nunneries. In fine, every thing seems to be in motion in this country, and to conspire to support the cause of Liberty."

N E W Y O R K, May 25.
Extract of a letter from Charleston, April 29.
"We are warring among ourselves concerning privateering. The British merchants, at the head of a party, have called a meeting of the citizens, to present a petition to the Governor, not to allow privateer vessels to go out of this port. The meeting is to be held tomorrow, when it is probable there will be several broken heads and bloody noses."

By the Alexander, Carpenter, from Savannah, arrived here yesterday, we learn, that the noted Chief of the Creeks (McGillivray) is certainly dead. We are sorry to hear also, by this vessel, that the Indians have murdered several persons, taken much property, and threatened dissolution to that State:—That 500 are armed, and within 30 miles from Savanna; and that the militia in the several counties were called out.

Yesterday a French gentleman, genteelly dressed, jumped over the battery into the river, and though every assistance was offered, he refused. His body was found, but too late to recover him.

P O R T L A N D (Massachusetts) May 25.
Capt. Daniel Mussey, in the brig Delight, arrived at this port on Thursday last, in 29 days from Guadaloupe, and 13 from St. Thomas's.—On the 21st of last month the negroes in the neighbourhood of Guadaloupe, arose upon the planters, and massacred 35 persons, men, wo-

men and children.—It seems that the planters, are almost to a man Aristocrats, and that some time previous to this, they had concerted a plan to attack and subdue the patriotic citizens of Guadaloupe. For this purpose they had procured arms for themselves and for their slaves.—As soon as the negroes were put in possession of these arms, instead of assisting in the reduction of the town, they turned them immediately against their masters; and at the first onset massacred the number above mentioned.—The citizens of Guadaloupe were immediately embodied and went out to the assistance of the planters. The negroes, as soon as they saw them, instead of making any resistance, huzzad for the patriotic party, clubbed their firelocks, and surrendered.—They were about 200 in number, and were brought immediately into the town, and confined to the fort.—Instead of being censured, however, they were universally caressed by the citizens. Their trial was to take place about the time Capt. Mussey sailed; and it was the general opinion, that they would not only be acquitted but be made, every man of them, freemen.

It was reported, and generally believed, that another and greater insurrection had taken place in the same island. It was said that the negroes to the number of several thousand, were embodied; but their object was not certainly known.

N E W P O R T, June 4.
The following Articles are permitted to be imported in foreign as well as British Bottoms, into the Ports of Nassau, Exuma and Turk's-Island for Six Months from the 11th of April last, viz. Corn, all Sorts of Grain and Pulse, Flour and Bread, Rice, and every Species of salted Provisions; Cattle and Live Stock of every Kind. The Amount of Rice shipped from the Port of Charleston, South Carolina, from the 1st of January last, to the 11th Ult. viz. 8850 Tierces, and 80,850 Barrels, averaging each 550 Wt. neat.

A London Paper of March 30, says, "The Public Credit has received another shock in the Failure of an House established for upwards of SIXTY Years—that of Messrs. Burton, Forbes and Gregory, Bankers. The Sum for which they are stated to have failed is variously estimated. Our particular Inquiries, however, enable us to rate it at 1,700,000l."

MARRIED.] At Philadelphia, by the Right Rev. Dr. White, GEORGE HAMMOND, Esq; his Britannic Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States, to Miss ALLEN, eldest Daughter of Andrew Allen, Esq; of that City.

—At Winchester, New Hampshire, Captain JOHN ANTHONY, late of this Town, to the amiable Miss SUSANNAH CAHOON, youngest Daughter of the Hon. Daniel Cahoon, Esq; formerly of Providence, in this State.

—In this Town, Capt. EDWARD LANDERS, to Miss ABIGAIL LOMAN, a Lady of a handsome external, and a cultivated Understanding.

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Grown under my Hand this 24th Day of May, 1793.
TH. JEFFERSON.

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Newport, June 3, 1793.

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3 Boxes of Muslins and Muslin Handkerchiefs.
Sale at Ten o'Clock.

Newport, June 3, 1793.

For S A L E,
A LARGE new Building on the Island of Coaster's Harbour, containing Four Rooms, Eighteen Feet square—a large commodious Kitchen, with a spacious Loft, and a Stack of good Chimnies.—The Building may be moved entire, or taken away in separate Portions, as best suits the Purchaser.—The Materials of which it is composed are new and well-seasoned.—For Terms, and farther Particulars, inquire of the Subscribers.

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I. SENTER,
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Christopher Champlin, Esq;
GRAND MASTER.
THE annual Meeting of the Grand Lodge of the MOST ANCIENT AND HONORABLE SOCIETY OF FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS, of the State of Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations, will be held at the State-House, in this Town, on Monday the 24th Instant, at 9 o'Clock, A. M. in Order to celebrate the Festival of St. John the Baptist; when and where the Officers and Members thereof, also the Master and Wardens of the Lodges under its Jurisdiction, and every Brother within the State are invited to attend.
By Order,
JOHN HANDY, Grand Secretary.
Newport, June 3, 1793.

TAKE NOTICE.
PURSUANT to an Appointment, from the Respectful Town-Council of Newport, of Guardian upon the Person and Estate of JOSEPH CARPENTER, formerly an Inhabitant of Newport, but now residing in South-Kingstown (Shop-Joiner) the Subscriber hereby forbids all Persons trading with said Carpenter, without his Consent, upon the Penalty of the Law.
JOHN CONGDON.
South-Kingstown, 24th of 5th Month, 1793.

WE the Subscribers, Commissioners appointed by the Judge of Probates for the County of Worcester to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Estate of JAMES TANNER, late of Worcester in said County, Gentleman, deceased, represented insolvent, hereby give Notice, that Six Months from the 24th Day of April, Instant, are allowed said Creditors to bring in and prove their Demands, and that we will attend to said Business at the House of Mr. Ephraim Mower, Innholder, in said Worcester, on the 3d Monday of May, June, July, August and September next, from Six to Eight o'Clock in the Afternoon of said Days.
SAMUEL FLAGG,
BENJAMIN HAYWOOD.
Worcester, 29th April, 1793.

JAMES ROBINSON
HAS FOR SALE,
RUSSIA DUCK, of the first Quality, Raven's DUCK, Russia clean HEMP, Russia SHEETING, Russia BAR-IRON of the first Quality, flat and square, for Ship-Building, or other Use, CORDAGE, of all Sizes, Spermaceti CANDLES, SPERMACETI and LAMP-OIL—and BEEF, by the Barrel.

Advertisements omitted will be carefully attended to in our next.

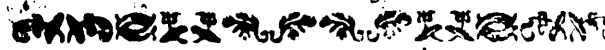
The following EPITAPH was taken from a Tomb
Stone in the Church Yard at Bridge-Town, Barba-
dos, March 7, 1788.

ELIZABETH JANE CAREW, first Child of Walter and
Jane Carew, died the first of Oct. 1776—aged 8 Years
and 27 Days.

WHILE vernal dews on new blown roses lie,
Sweet scents the morning with ambrosial gales;
But when the sun's broad beams illumine the sky,
The balmy incense of the spring exhales
Such was the fragrance of the human flow'r,
Which now beneath this sacred marble's laid;
O death, in early bloom the life thy pow'r,
Thy withering pow'r, and all her beauties fade.
What tho' too tender for the parching ray,
The beautiful blossom here untimely lies;
In cold obstrusion, while the leaves decay,
The æthereal essence claims its native skies.

For the NEWPORT MERCURY.

THO' life's unnumber'd cares engage,
And warring passions storm,
Tho' fierce Despair's increasing rage
Each blooming Hope detour,
No friendly hand to calm my soul,
Her tort'ring doubts destroy;
Or pour in Sorrow's mourning bowl,
One cheering drop of joy.
Yet Grief shall soon relate her prey,
Her bloody grasp resign,
Nor longer hold in cruel sway,
This bleeding heart of mine.
For when her fiercest blasts arise,
And plunge my soul in care,
From Grief herself I'll steal my joys,
My Comfort from Despair.



JOHN BOURS,
At the Sign of the GOLDEN EAGLE,
Informs his good Customers, and the Public in general,
THAT he has just received from
England, via New York, a fresh Supply of rea-
sonable GOODS, which he is selling, at the very
lowest Rates.
All Favours will be gratefully acknowledged.
Newport, May 27, 1793.

JAMES CENTER
Respectfully informs his Customers and others,
That he has received a good Supply of
PERFUMERY, viz.

POMATUM, hard and soft; scented and plain
Hair-Powder; Almond and common Wash Balls;
Vegetable, Winton and Frobbure Shaving Soap, highly
scented; Essence of Bergamot; Lavender; Lemon and
Lavender Waters, in small Bottles; Shaving Boxes,
filled; Tooth, Comb, Buckle, and Shaving brushes;
Bailey's, patent and common Shoe Blacking; Horn
Combs, of every Kind; Ivory and Lady's Turtle-Shell
Ditto; Delmeholes Smelling Salts; Down and Silk
Puffs; Powder Bags and Boxes; genuine Court Plaster;
Razors, with and without Cases; Curling, Crap-
ping, and Pinching Tongues; Wig Ribbon Curls, and
raw Silk; Hair Ribbon, of the best Kind; Hones and
Beards Grease.

A L S O,
A handsome Assortment of Watch-
Chains, Seals and Keys; Counters, by the Set; Steel
Snuffers; Bamboo and other Walking Sticks.

L I K E W I S E,
A good SADDLE-HORSE to LET.

John Lyon & Son
Beg Leave to inform the PUBLIC,

THAT they have lately removed to
this Town, and now carry on the CARD
MANUFACTORY at the lower End of
Thames-Street; where those who may please to favour
them with their Custom, may be supplied, either Whole-
sale or Retail, with good warranted Cotton and Wool
CARDS, of various Prices, according to the Qua-
lity, cheaper and better than those imported from Eu-
rope, and as cheap as can be purchased in America.—
They flatter themselves with the Hopes of receiving the
Encouragement of this Town in particular, as likewise
the Country adjacent.
Newport, May 27, 1793.

ALL Persons having any just Demands against the
Estate of ANTHONY SHAW, late of Exeter, de-
ceased, are hereby required to exhibit their Accounts
for Settlement; and all Persons indebted to said Estate,
are required to make Payment to the Subscriber, who
is appointed Administrator to said Estate by the Hono-
rable Town-Council of the Town of Exeter.
JAMES CLARKE.
Exeter, May 15, 1793.

STATE of RHODE ISLAND and PROVIDENCE
PLANTATIONS.

In GENERAL ASSEMBLY, May Session, A. D. 1793.

RESOLVED, That an Act passed by this Assembly
at the Session in May, A. D. 1791, whereby
Jesse Bowen, Esq; Commissioner of Loans was requir-
ed not to loan any Notes of a certain Description, issued
by the General Treasurer of this State for Monies due
to the Soldiers of the late Army, in Consequence of
their having been fraudulently obtained, and the said
Commissioner was further requested to retain said Notes
in his Office until such future Orders should be thereon
made as might consist with the Principles of Justice and
Equity, be and the same is hereby repealed so far as
regards the Detention of those Notes.
It is further Resolved, That the General Treasurer,
advertise in all the News-Papers in this State, and in the
Gazette of the United States, a Description of the Notes
thus fraudulently obtained, with a Caution to all Per-
sons not to purchase them.

List of Notes obtained from the Treasury-Office by frau-
dulent Measures, to wit:

When delivered. 1793.	To whom payable.	When payable.	Amount of the Face.
Sept. 25th	Sharpo Champlin, On demand,	Do.	41 1 5
	Prince Cale, Do.	Do.	11 18 2
	Stephen Charles, Do.	Do.	30 9 10
	John Brown, Do.	Do.	12 1 4
	Cesar Cady, Do.	Do.	51 2 10
	John Okey, Do.	Do.	43 19 11
Oct. 14th	John Reed, Do.	Do.	31 4
	John Horsley, Do.	Do.	29 0 6
	William King, Do.	Do.	22 19 5
26th	Prince Sayles, Do.	Do.	38 11 10
	Bristol Arnold, Do.	Do.	38 9 6
	Cesar Role, Do.	Do.	36 12 8
	Cudge Champlin, Do.	Do.	40 11 10
	Jack Greene, Do.	Do.	40 8 6
12th	Joseph Tanner, Do.	Do.	43 7 10
	Cato Vernon, Do.	Do.	20 3 3
	Daniel Sharpe, Do.	Do.	30 11
	Prince Randal, Do.	Do.	38 11 7
	Joshua Dick, Do.	Do.	29 19
23d	William Negro, Do.	Do.	29 5
	Joseph Hall, Do.	Do.	39 12 5
	Benjamin Sprague, Do.	Do.	39 10 6
	Peter Harris, Do.	Do.	38 14 2
28th	Stephen Alarich, Do.	Do.	22 14
	William Mac Call, Do.	Do.	35 8 2
	Prince Childs, Do.	Do.	27 12 4
	Leicester Wheeler, Do.	Do.	19 2
	Pat Hackmet, Do.	Do.	25 14 8
	Abraham Smith, Do.	Do.	24 14 8
	John Thomas, Do.	Do.	41 10 2
	Jack Warden, Do.	Do.	31 0 4
	John Bristol, Do.	Do.	33 18 11
	Benjamin Reed, Do.	Do.	32 4 8
	Cato Bannister, Do.	Do.	27 2 7
	Nathaniel Wicks, Do.	Do.	20 8 5
	Benoni Hathaway, Do.	Do.	36 17 5
	Evan Evans, Do.	Do.	28 7 2
	Joseph Merry, Do.	Do.	32 8 7
	Pero Greene, Do.	Do.	28 16 9
Nov. 5th	Benoni Hunt, Do.	Do.	40 5
12th	Cato Brown, Do.	Do.	37 5 7
	Africa Burd, Do.	Do.	27 2 9
	London Stocum, Do.	Do.	23 8 11
	Jack Minthorn, Do.	Do.	27 2 9
13th	Tibbet T. Hopkins, Do.	Do.	41 13 3
17th	Jacob Ned, Do.	Do.	40 9 10
	Boston Wilbour, Do.	Do.	42 7 10
	Tony Phillips, Do.	Do.	27 3
	Ephraim Rogers, Do.	Do.	6 2 3
	Robt Gorcham, Do.	Do.	41 0 10
24th	Robert Howland, Do.	Do.	39 3 9
	James Singleton, Do.	Do.	21 15
	James Crois, Do.	Do.	35 4 6
	Cato Stanley, Do.	Do.	21 0 10
	John George, Do.	Do.	19 19 6
	John Crandal, Do.	Do.	77 12 2
	Prince Power, Do.	Do.	19 4 9
	Benedict Aaron, Do.	Do.	75 10 8
	Cesar Sheldon, Do.	Do.	12 18 7
	Cesar Wesel, Do.	Do.	17 17 9
	Scipio De Wolfe, Do.	Do.	19 14 10
	Bristol Luther, Do.	Do.	18 2 3
	John Hussey, Do.	Do.	28 11 5
Dec. 2d	Benjamin Sweet, Do.	Do.	6 0 2
	Silas Manney, Do.	Do.	28 15 4
	John Willson, Do.	Do.	9 0 4
6th	James Mac Sparrow, Do.	Do.	28 16 3
11th	Cato Bourle, Do.	Do.	6 10 2
	Prince Gardner, Do.	Do.	7 11 3
	Joseph Wilkey, Do.	Do.	12 4 8
Dec 11th	Cornelius Drakill, Do.	Do.	18 4 8
	Pero Finch, Do.	Do.	69 7 6
	Dublin Briggs, Do.	Do.	17 4 8
	Indiget Stake, Do.	Do.	19 16 11
	Edward Easterbrooks, Do.	Do.	10 4 1
	Cuth Arnold, Do.	Do.	5 10 3
	Prince Clarke, Do.	Do.	53 16 6
	John Mc Donnal, Do.	Do.	12 4 7
13th	George Robbins, Do.	Do.	21 0 11
	John Morris Obrien, Do.	Do.	25 19 2
	Prime Brown, Do.	Do.	41 17 11
	Solomon Mathews, Do.	Do.	33 5 6
	Tack Sill n, Do.	Do.	40 7 8
	Newport Greene, Do.	Do.	35 3 7
	Edwaser Crier, Do.	Do.	11 6 8

When delivered. 1790.	To whom payable.	When payable.	Amount of the Face.
	John Elliott, On demand,	Do.	21 0 5
	Reuben Thorp, Do.	Do.	23 0 5
	Thomas Randall, Do.	Do.	24 11 6
	Thomas Durtee, Do.	Do.	22 11 6
	Daniel Hammon, Do.	Do.	29 0 8
	Richard Hopkins, Do.	Do.	45 3
	Henry Hazard, Do.	Do.	25 3 1
	Levi Cole, Do.	Do.	9 4 11
	Allen Southworth, Do.	Do.	18 19 1
	Richard Allen, Do.	Do.	74 18 10
23d	William Chadsey, Do.	Do.	13 9
	Ichabod Simmons, Do.	Do.	4 1 1
	John Brown, Do.	Do.	11 19 4
	John Gavit, Do.	Do.	10 16 4
	William Ackman, Do.	Do.	42 18
	Jack Coddington, Do.	Do.	7 10 4
	Cesar Gardner, Do.	Do.	8 12 7
	Toby Coyes, Do.	Do.	71 17 10
	John Willson, Do.	Do.	63 16 5
25th	John Gavit, Do.	Do.	66 6 1
	John Garrison, Do.	Do.	57 15 3

IN OBEDIENCE to the afore recited Act of the
General Assembly, I do hereby Caution all Persons
from receiving any of the above mentioned Notes,
without the most plenary Proof being made, that they
were obtained from the Office by genuine Documents
from the Soldiers who performed the Service, to whom
the Balances were found due, or from their legal Re-
presentatives or Attornies.

HENRY SHERBORNE, General-Treasurer.
Newport, May 14, 1793.

Wanted immediately,
THREE or Four JOURNEYMEN SHOEMAK-
ERS, at either Branch, who are Masters of their
Business, by
CHAPPELL & HOLT.

ROE BUCK,
A Beautiful bright bay HORSE,
15 1/2 Hands high, Five Years old, strong and
well made, great Spirit, bold and active on Parade,
will Cover the present Season, on Tower Hill, at
Dollars the Season.—His Dam the Fair Dame was
sired by HERO, a full-blooded Horse (imported by the Hon.
Thomas Hutchinson, Esq; then Governor of Mas-
achusetts); his sire was NOBLE, bred by Col. Hooper;
Noble was sired by JUNIPER, imported from England
into Virginia, and was there victorious on the Turf
many Years.—The above HORSE will be at Mr.
HENRY POTTER'S, from Saturday Morning
Monday, every Week.—Good Pasture for Mares
on reasonable Terms.
ROWLAND BROWN.
South Kingstown, May 24, 1793.

ECLIPSE.
To Cover the ensuing Season, at the Stable of ROBERT
POTTER, jun. at Little Rest,
THE beautiful dark brown HORSE
ECLIPSE, owned by ASA POTTER, and
in the State of New York, Three Quarters English,
upwards of Sixteen Hands high and well proportioned
moves with Elegance and Ease, and is the best and
covering Horse that has been kept in the State of Rhode
Island for Ten Years past.—He is remarkable
for Colts, and his Colts equal to any on the Continent.
—The Terms are Thirty Shillings to ensure a fair
Twenty one Shillings the Season, and Eighteen Shil-
lings the Leap.—Good Attendance will be given, and
Pastures for Mares.
South Kingstown, May 1, 1793.

FEARNOUGHT.
WILL cover this Season at Howland's Ferry,
Portsmouth, until Monday Three o'Clock
P. M. the 20th inst. then at the Stable of Simeon Wil-
bor, in Little Compton, until Sunday Five o'Clock
P. M. the 26th inst. then at Howland's Ferry, until
Sunday Four o'Clock, P. M. the Ninth of June, as
at the aforesaid Wilbor's, until Sunday Five o'Clock
the 16th of June, then at Howland's Ferry until Mon-
day following Five o'Clock, the First of July; then at
the said Wilbor's until Monday Morning Five o'Clock
the Eighth of July; then at Howland's Ferry until
Sunday Five o'Clock, P. M. the 22d of July; then at
Wilbor's, as aforesaid, until Tuesday Morning Five
o'Clock the 30th of July; then at Howland's Ferry
the Remainder of the Season.—The Price will be
Twenty Shillings by the Season, and a Guinea for
warranted Colt; the Mares coming over Howland's
Ferry, from the Main, will be tierred gratis.—
FEARNOUGHT is a beautiful Bay, full Pitied
Hands high, Fifteen-Sixteenths Blood, and for general
Points equal to any Horse in the United States; sired
by the noted bay MOUTON, grandfired by the White
FAIR; his Dam was an elegant Mare, sired by
TRUE BRITON; his Collum general have proved large,
elegant, and of great speed.
TILLINGHAST ALMY,
ANDREW M'CURRY, Jun.
Portsmouth, May 9, 1793.

The following EPITAPH was taken from a Tomb Stone in the Church Yard at Bridge-Town, Barbados, March 7, 1788.

ELIZABETH JANE CAREW, first Child of Walter and Jane Carew, died the first of Oct. 1796—aged 8 Years and 27 Days.

WHILE vernal dews on new blown roses lie,
Sweet scents the morning with ambrosial gales;
But when the sun's broad beam inflames the sky,
The balmy incense of the spring exhales
Such was the fragrance of the human flower,
Which now beneath this sacred marble's laid;
O death, in early bloom the self thy pow'r,
Thy withering pow'r, and all her beauties fade.

What tho' too tender for the parching ray,
The beauteous blossom here untimely lies;
In cold obstriction, while the leaves decay,
The ætherial essence claims its native skies.

For the NEWPORT MERCURY.

THO' life's unnumber'd cares engage,
And warring passions storm,
Thou' fierce Despair's increasing rage
Each blooming Hope deform.

No friendly hand to calm my soul,
Her tort'ring doubts destroy;
Or pour in Sorrow's mourning bowl,
One cheering drop of Joy.

Yet Grief shall soon release her prey,
Her bloody grasp resign,
Nor longer hold in cruel sway,
This bleeding heart of mine.

For when her fiercest blasts arise,
And plunge my soul in care,
From Grief herself I'll steal my Joys,
My Comfort from Despair.

JOHN BOURS,

At the Sign of the GOLDEN EAGLE,
Informs his good Customers, and the Public in general,

THAT he has just received from
England, via New-York, a fresh Supply of sea-
sonable GOODS, which he is selling, at the very
lowest Rates.

All Favours will be gratefully acknowledged.
Newport, May 27, 1793.

JAMES CENTER

Respectfully informs his Customers and others,

That he has received a good Supply of
PERFUMERY, viz.

POMATUM, hard and soft; scented and plain
Hair-Powder; Almond and common Wash Balls;
Vergable, Whifton and Frobbire Shaving Soap, highly
scented; Essence of Burgamot; Lavender; Lemon and
Lavender Waters, in small Bottles; Shaving Boxes,
filled; Tooth, Comb, Buckle, and Shaving Brushes;
Bailey's, patent and common Shoe Blacking; Horn
Combs, of every Kind; Ivory and Lady's Turtle-Shell
Ditto; Delmechies Smelling Salts; Down and Silk
Puffs; Powder Bags and Boxes; genuine Court Plai-
ster; Razors, with and without Cases; Curling, Crap-
pling, and Pinching Tonges; Wig Ribbon Cauls, and
raw Silk; Hair Ribbon, of the best Kind; Hones and
Beards Grease.

A L S O,

A handsome Assortment of Watch-
Chains, Seals and Keys; Counters, by the Set; Steel
Snuffers; Bamboo and other Walking Sticks.

L I K E W I S E,

A good SADDLE-HORSE to LET.

John Lyon & Son

Beg Leave to inform the PUBLIC,

THAT they have lately removed to
this Town, and now carry on the CARD
MANUFACTORY at the lower End of
Thames-Street; where those who may please to favour
them with their Custom, may be supplied, either Whole-
sale or Retail, with good warranted Cotton and Wool
CARDS, of various Prices, according to the Qua-
lity, cheaper and better than those imported from Eu-
rope, and as cheap as can be purchased in America.—
They flatter themselves with the Hopes, of receiving the
Encouragement of this Town in particular, as likewise
the Country adjacent.

Newport, May 27, 1793.

ALL Persons having any just Demands against the
Estate of ANTHONY SHAW, late of Exeter, de-
ceased, are hereby required to exhibit their Accounts
for Settlement; and all Persons indebted to said Estate,
are required to make Payment to the Subscriber, who
is appointed Administrator to said Estate by the Hono-
rable Town-Council of the Town of Exeter.

JAMES CLARKE.

Exeter, May 25, 1793.

STATE of RHODE ISLAND and PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS.

In GENERAL ASSEMBLY, May Session, A. D. 1793.

RESOLVED, That an Act passed by this Assembly
at the session in May, A. D. 1791, whereby
Jacob Bowen, Esq; Commissioner of Loans was request-
ed not to loan any Notes of a certain Description, issued
by the General Treasurer of this State for Monies due
to the Soldiers of the late Army, in Consequence of
their having been fraudulently obtained, and the said
Commissioner was further requested to retain said Notes
in his Office until such future Orders should be thereon
made as might consist with the Principles of Justice and
Equity, be and the same is hereby repealed so far as
regards the Detention of those Notes.

It is further Resolved, That the General Treasurer,
advertise in all the News-Papers in this State, and in the
Gazette of the United States, a Description of the Notes
thus fraudulently obtained, with a Caution to all Per-
sons not to purchase them.

List of Notes obtained from the Treasury-Office by frau-
dulent Measures, to wit:

When delivered. To whom When payable. Amount of
1793. payable. the Face.

Sept 25th	Sharp Champlin, On demand, £	41	1	5
	Prince Cafe, Do.	11	18	2
	Stephen Charles, Do.	30	9	10
	John Brown, Do.	22	1	4
	Cesar Cady, Do.	51	2	10
	John Okey, Do.	43	19	11
Oct. 14th	John Reed, Do.	31		4
	John Hoxley, Do.	29	0	6
	William King, Do.	22	19	5
16th	Prince Sayles, Do.	38	11	10
	Bristol Arnold, Do.	38	9	6
	Cesar Rose, Do.	36	12	8
	Cudge Champlin, Do.	40	11	10
	Jack Greene, Do.	40	8	6
18th	Joseph Tanner, Do.	43	7	10
	Cato Vernon, Do.	20	3	3
	Daniel Sharpe, Do.	30	11	
	Prince Randall, Do.	38	11	7
	Joshua Dick, Do.	29	19	
	William Negro, Do.	29	5	
23d	Joseph Hall, Do.	39	12	5
	Benjamin Sprague, Do.	39	10	6
	Peter Harris, Do.	38	14	2
28th	Stephen Alarich, Do.	22	14	
	William Mac Call, Do.	35	8	2
	Prince Childs, Do.	27	12	4
	Leicester Wheeler, Do.	19	2	
	Pat Hackmet, Do.	25	14	8
	Abraham Smith, Do.	24	14	8
	John Thomas, Do.	41	10	2
	Jack Warden, Do.	31	0	4
	John Bristol, Do.	33	18	11
	Benjamin Reed, Do.	32	4	8
	Cato Bannister, Do.	27	2	7
	Nathaniel Wicks, Do.	20	8	5
	Benoni Hathaway, Do.	36	17	5
	Evan Evans, Do.	28	7	2
	Joseph Merry, Do.	32	8	7
	Pero Greene, Do.	28	16	9
Nov. 5th	Benoni Hunt, Do.	40	5	
12th	Cato Brown, Do.	37	5	7
	Africa Burk, Do.	27	2	9
	London Stocum, Do.	23	8	11
	Jack Minthorn, Do.	27	2	9
13th	Tibbet T. Hopkins, Do.	41	13	3
17th	Jacob Ned, Do.	40	9	10
	Boston Wilbour, Do.	42	7	10
	Tony Phillips, Do.	27	3	
	Ephraim Rogers, Do.	6	2	3
	Robert Goreham, Do.	41	0	10
24th	Robert Howland, Do.	39	3	9
	James Singleton, Do.	21	15	
	James Crois, Do.	15	4	6
	Cato Stanley, Do.	21	9	10
	John George, Do.	19	19	6
	John Crandal, Do.	77	12	2
	Prince Power, Do.	19	4	9
	Benedict Aaron, Do.	75	10	8
	Cesar Shelden, Do.	12	18	7
	Cesar Wesel, Do.	17	17	9
	Scipio De Wolfe, Do.	19	14	10
	Bristol Luther, Do.	18	2	3
	John Husley, Do.	28	11	5
Dec. 2d	Benjamin Sweet, Do.	6	0	2
	Silas Mawney, Do.	28	15	4
	John Willson, Do.	9	9	4
6th	James Mac Sparrow, Do.	28	16	3
11th	Cato Bourke, Do.	6	10	2
	Prime Gardner, Do.	7	11	3
	Joseph Wilkey, Do.	13	4	8
Dec 11th	Cornelius Draskill, Do.	18	4	8
	Pero Finch, Do.	69	7	6
	Dublin Briggs, Do.	17	4	8
	Bridget Stake, Do.	29	16	11
	Edward Easterbrooks, Do.	10	4	1
	Cuff Arnoldy, Do.	5	10	3
	Prime Clarke, Do.	53	16	6
	John McDornal, Do.	12	4	7
23th	George Robbins, Do.	21	0	11
	John Morris Obrien, Do.	23	19	2
	Prime Brown, Do.	41	17	11
	Solomon Mathews, Do.	33	5	6
	Tack Siffon, Do.	40	7	8
	Newport Greene, Do.	35	3	7
	Ebenezer Carter, Do.	21	6	8

When delivered.	To whom payable.	When payable.	Amount of the Face.
1790.	John Elliott,	On demand,	£ 21 0 1
	Reuben Thorp,	Do.	23 0 2
	Thomas Randall,	Do.	24 11 6
	Thomas Durtee,	Do.	22 11 6
	Daniel Hammon,	Do.	29 0 5
	Richard Hopkins,	Do.	45 1
	Henry Hazard,	Do.	25 3 1
	Levi Cole,	Do.	9 4 11
	Allen Southworth,	Do.	18 19 1
	Richard Allen,	Do.	74 18 11
23d.	William Chadsey,	Do.	13 9
	Ichabod Simmons,	Do.	4 1
	John Brown,	Do.	11 19 6
	John Gavit,	Do.	10 16 4
	William Ackman,	Do.	42 13
	Jack Coddington,	Do.	7 10 4
	Cesar Gardner,	Do.	8 12 7
	Toby Coyes,	Do.	71 17 10
	John Willson,	Do.	63 16 5
25th.	John Gavit,	Do.	66 6 1
	John Garrison,	Do.	57 15 3

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General Assembly, I do hereby Caution all Persons
from receiving any of the above mentioned Notes,
without the most plenary Proof being made, that they
were obtained from the Office by genuine Documents
from the Soldiers who performed the Service, to whom
the Balances were found due, or from their legal Re-
presentatives or Attornies.

HENRY SHERBURN, General-Treasurer.
Newport, May 14, 1793.

Wanted immediately,

THREE or Four JOURNEYMEN SHOEMAK-
ERS, at either Branch; who are Masters of their
Business, by CHAPPELL & HOLT.

ROE BUCK,

A Beautiful bright bay HORSE,
15½ Hands high, Five Years old, strong and
well made, great Spirits, bold and active on Parade,
will cover the present Season, on Tower Hill, at 10
Dollars the Season.—His Dam the Fair Dame was bred
by HERO, a full-blooded Horse (imported by the Hon.
Thomas Hutchinson, Esq; then Governor of Mas-
achusetts); his sire was NOBLE, bred by Col. Hooper.
Noble was fired by JUNIPER, imported from England
into Virginia, and was there victorious on the Turf
many Years.—The above HORSE will be at Mr.
HENRY POTTER'S, from Saturday Morning until
Monday, every Week.—Good Pasture for MARES
on reasonable Terms.

ROWLAND BROWN.

South Kingstown, May 24, 1793.

ECLIPSE.

To Cover the ensuing Season, at the Stable of ROBERT
POTTER, jun. at Little-Rect,

THE beautiful dark brown Horse
ECLIPSE, owned by ASA POTTER, is
in the State of New-York, Three Quarters English,
upwards of Sixteen Hands high and well proportioned,
moves with Elegance and Ease, and is the best war-
covering Horse that has been kept in the State of Rhode
Island for Ten Years past.—He is remarkable for
Colts, and his Colts equal to any on the Continent.
—The Terms are Thirty Shillings to ensure a Full
Twenty one Shillings the Season, and Eighteen Shillings
the Leap.—Good Attendance will be given, and good
Pastures for Mares.

South Kingstown, May 1, 1793.

FEARNOUGHT.

WILL cover this Season at Howland's Ferry,
Portsmouth, until Monday Three o'Clock
P. M. the 20th inst. then at the Stable of Simon Wil-
bor, in Little-Compton, until Sunday Five o'Clock
P. M. the 26th inst. then at Howland's Ferry until
Sunday Four o'Clock, P. M. the Ninth of June; then
at the aforesaid Wilbor's, until Sunday Five o'Clock
the 16th of June, then at Howland's Ferry until Mon-
day following Five o'Clock, the First of July; then at
the said Wilbor's until Monday Morning Five o'Clock
the Eighth of July; then at Howland's Ferry until
Sunday Five o'Clock, P. M. the 22d of July; then at
Wilbor's, as aforesaid, until Tuesday Morning Five
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the Remainder of the Season.—The Price will be
Twenty Shillings by the Season, and a Guinea for a
warranted Colt; the Mares coming over Howland's
Ferry, from the Main, will be ferried gratis.
FEARNOUGHT is a beautiful Bay, full Fifteen
Hands high, Fifteen-Sixteenths Blood, and for general
Points equal to any Horse in the United States; fired
by the noted bay MOLTON, grandfired by the White
DAIR; his Dam was an elegant Mare, fired by the
TRUE BRITON; his Colts in general have proved large,
elegant, and of great speed.

TILLINGHAST ALMY,
ANDREW M'CURRY, jun.

Portsmouth, May 9, 1793.